

## UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

for the

KAREN BROOKINS  
 v.  
 CITY OF PHILADELPHIA, et al.,

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Case No.: 24-cv-470

## BILL OF COSTS

Judgment having been entered in the above entitled action on 12/9/2024 against Plaintiff, Karen Brookins,  
*Date*  
 the Clerk is requested to tax the following as costs:

Fees of the Clerk .....	\$ _____
Fees for service of summons and subpoena .....	_____
Fees for printed or electronically recorded transcripts necessarily obtained for use in the case .....	<u>7,085.57</u>
Fees and disbursements for printing .....	_____
Fees for witnesses ( <i>itemize on page two</i> ) .....	<u>0.00</u>
Fees for exemplification and the costs of making copies of any materials where the copies are necessarily obtained for use in the case. ....	_____
Docket fees under 28 U.S.C. § 1923 .....	_____
Costs as shown on Mandate of Court of Appeals .....	_____
Compensation of court-appointed experts .....	_____
Compensation of interpreters and costs of special interpretation services under 28 U.S.C. § 1828 ....	_____
Other costs ( <i>please itemize</i> ) .....	_____
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$ <u>7,085.57</u></b>

**SPECIAL NOTE:** Attach to your bill an itemization and documentation for requested costs in all categories.

## Declaration

I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing costs are correct and were necessarily incurred in this action and that the services for which fees have been charged were actually and necessarily performed. A copy of this bill has been served on all parties in the following manner:



Electronic service



First class mail, postage prepaid



Other: \_\_\_\_\_

s/ Attorney: Kathryn Faris

Name of Attorney: \_\_\_\_\_

Kathryn Faris, Esq.For: The City of Philadelphia, Bachmeyer, Clair, Deblasis, Harris, Harris, Luca, Kobler, Miller, Riotto, Seaman, Singeltary, Swuares, Stauffer, Taylor, Walsh, Dougherty, Rodden, Conaway*Name of Claiming Party*Date: 12/30/24

## Taxation of Costs

Costs are taxed in the amount of \_\_\_\_\_ and included in the judgment.

\_\_\_\_\_  
Clerk of Court

By: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_  
Deputy Clerk\_\_\_\_\_  
Date

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

<b>Witness Fees (computation, cf. 28 U.S.C. § 1821 for statutory fees)</b>							
NAME , CITY AND STATE OF RESIDENCE	ATTENDANCE		SUBSISTENCE		TRAVEL		Total Cost Each Witness
	Days	Total Cost	Days	Total Cost	Expenses/ Miles	Total Cost	
							\$0.00
							\$0.00
							\$0.00
							\$0.00
							\$0.00
							\$0.00
					<b>TOTAL</b>		\$0.00

## NOTICE

**Section 1924, Title 28, U.S. Code (effective September 1, 1948) provides:**

"Sec. 1924. Verification of bill of costs."

“Before any bill of costs is taxed, the party claiming any item of cost or disbursement shall attach thereto an affidavit, made by himself or by his duly authorized attorney or agent having knowledge of the facts, that such item is correct and has been necessarily incurred in the case and that the services for which fees have been charged were actually and necessarily performed.”

**See also Section 1920 of Title 28, which reads in part as follows:**

“A bill of costs shall be filed in the case and, upon allowance, included in the judgment or decree.”

**The Federal Rules of Civil Procedure contain the following provisions:**

**RULE 54(d)(1)**

Costs Other than Attorneys' Fees.

Unless a federal statute, these rules, or a court order provides otherwise, costs — other than attorney’s fees — should be allowed to the prevailing party. But costs against the United States, its officers, and its agencies may be imposed only to the extent allowed by law. The clerk may tax costs on 14 days’ notice. On motion served within the next 7 days, the court may review the clerk’s action.

## RULE 6

(d) Additional Time After Certain Kinds of Service. When a party may or must act within a specified time after being served and service is made under Rule 5(b)(2)(C) (mail), (D) (leaving with the clerk), or (F) (other means consented to), 3 days are added after the period would otherwise expire under Rule 6(a).

**RULE 58(e)**

**Cost or Fee Awards:**

Ordinarily, the entry of judgment may not be delayed, nor the time for appeal extended, in order to tax costs or award fees. But if a timely motion for attorney's fees is made under Rule 54(d)(2), the court may act before a notice of appeal has been filed and become effective to order that the motion have the same effect under Federal Rule of Appellate Procedure 4(a)(4) as a timely motion under Rule 59.

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